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## WILSON HAS DEFINITE PLAN TO AVERT STRIKE

### French and British Storm Somme Trenches In Three Directions

#### STRIKE WITH TERRIFIC FORCE ON THREE MILES OF TRENCHES AND DRIVE THE GERMANS BACK

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

The French and British, striking with terrific force in three directions on the Somme front, have stormed nearly three miles of German trenches driving forward at points to a depth of 300 to 500 yards.

The most important gains were made by the British and French troops striking north on the point where the allied lines meet. Maurepas and Clercy, two of the most important points held by the Germans in this sector, have been flanked on both sides, according to the official statement issued by Paris. The road has been reached between Maurepas and Clercy, the latter town being the immediate objective of the British. This advance, if maintained, brings the allies directly in front of the large railroad town of Comble.

South of the Somme the French stormed German trenches over a length of about three-quarters of a mile, driving forward in a southerly direction from Belloy-en-Santerre. Paris reports that a considerable number of prisoners were taken in these operations.

For the first time in many days no important action is reported from the Russian front and the same dearth of news prevails in regard to the Italian operations. The most interesting item of news regarding the Italian advance against Trieste is contained in a news dispatch from Milan, which says that German troops are to be employed in the defense of the big Austrian port. If corroborated, this means that Italy and Germany at last will enter an active state of war.

#### Entente Allies Capture Line of German Trenches

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The entente allies, after a brief combat today, captured a line of German trenches on a front of 1,500 meters to the north of Maurepas, in the Somme region, according to official communication issued tonight.

The statement adds that the French troops occupied all the German positions east of the Maurepas-Clercy road and that in addition German trenches 1,200 meters long, to the south of Belloy-en-Santerre, were captured.

The allied forces on the Saloniki front have captured the railroad station at Laidon and four villages at other points on the front, according to an official statement issued by the French war office tonight.

The statement covers continuous fighting extending from August 1 to the present time.

The statement shows that the Bulgarians are being checked along a front of nearly 100 miles of the Serbian-Greek frontier.

President Poincaré had a long confidential conference with King George during the British monarch's recent visit to the Somme front. The visit of the king and president to the fighting line was co-incidental with the arrival of the German emperor on the German front.

An order given on a captured German officer gives details of the military review which was held before the emperor. The order directs that exhausted soldiers be sent to the rear, so that the emperor should see only the best element of the troops. It also directs that there be no fighting and that the front should be held at all costs.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Geneva says:

"Reports received here from Bavaria indicate that there has been strong approval of the recent action of the foreign affairs committee of the imperial chancellery in approving the chancellor's action in advising a submarine issue with the United States. The meetings of the foreign affairs committee were presided over by Count von Hertling, president of the Bavarian council. Why the republicans, the Bernieres Nouvelles de Munich, say submarine warfare is not justified when it places important political consideration in jeopardy.

"This statement is accepted as signifying that the Bundesrat's foreign

#### Ammunition Is Shot Thirty-Two Shells to Second

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY GROUP OF THE SOMME FRONT, Saturday, Aug. 12. (Via Berlin to London.) Aug. 16.—The expenditure of artillery ammunition by the entente allies on this front has reached a prodigious volume, often striking the rate of 32 shells a second, during drum fire. Not infrequently along the Somme front, nearly 30,000 shells have been rapped in an hour, while a conservative estimate put the average for the 24-hour period at more than 1,000,000 shells.

With this rate of fire, the financial cost of the offensive is naturally high. What the approximate losses in human material amount to, it is difficult to estimate. That the losses of the British in certain areas have been frightful is affirmed by German officers, who on the other hand frankly admit that their own losses have been far from light, though all admit that they were not nearly so heavy as the British.

The German expenditure in ammunition has been much lighter than that of the British, for the reason that the German artillery concentrates its efforts on special objects, such as trenches, transports, and reserve bases while the British often screen off whole sectors, taking nothing under their fire, all the villages and roads behind the German lines within the range of their guns.

**Reveals Food Frauds**

THE HAGUE, Aug. 15. (Via London.)—The new German "war bureau" has justified its existence by revealing surprising details of widely varied food frauds, according to reports received here. The bureau is said to involve a half dozen leaders and a hundred accomplices. These men are said to have embezzled hundreds of tons of wheat, rye and barley flour from the province of West Prussia to Berlin, where it was sold at a profit of three hundred per cent.

The bureau's course, the best means of avoiding difficulties with the United States and that the action of the

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## CORRUPT PRACTICES BITES INTO HARD KNOT SENATE SESSION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Republican senate leaders and Senator Owen, democrat, tied the legislative session into a hard knot today, threatening the plans of administration leaders to expedite the shipping workmen's compensation and revenue bills and ensure an early adjournment of congress.

The obstacle interposed was the Owen corrupt practices bill to limit and regulate political contributions.

When Senator Owen brought an agreement to vote on the shipping bill today, republican leaders demanded in return a promise from the administration forces that the corrupt practices bill would not be pressed to a vote before adjournment. Most of the democrats were willing to give such a promise, inasmuch as it was not in the imperative program. They found Senator Owen determined to call his bill up some time before adjournment and to demand a vote on it no matter the result might be.

Senator Owen's attitude resulted in a declaration by the republicans that they would not agree to any unanimous consent a request to fix a time for voting on either the shipping or revenue bills. Senator Owen then refused unanimous consent to fix a time to vote on the other bills as long as opposition to taking up his measure persisted.

That was the tangled situation when the senate adjourned tonight without a vote on the shipping bill. Some administration leaders thought President Wilson might have to be appealed

to if the way were to be cleared for the shipping, revenue and workmen's compensation bills, which would come up for consideration tomorrow. If Senator Owen and republican leaders remain determined, it was declared, congress may be held in session indefinitely.

The revenue bill was reported from the finance committee today, but the present plan is to pass both the shipping and workmen's compensation bills before it is taken up.

#### Shouldn't Seek Increases During White Paper Crisis

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—H. N. Kellogg of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in an address to the International Typographical Union this afternoon, said:

"All publishers are disturbed at present by the situation with respect to white paper.

"It is unnecessary for me to point out to you that reductions in the size of newspapers means proportionate reductions in the number of members of your organization employed by newspaper publishers.

"Under these circumstances, it behooves members of your union to refrain from pressing demands for increase in wages which will add additional burdens to those which

#### ANOTHER SPEAKING DATE FOR COLONEL ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Republican headquarters announced tonight that Theodore Roosevelt would speak at Bath, Creek, Michigan, September 30. This is the second campaign speech announced for the colonel, the first being at Lewiston, Maine, August 21. Charles W. Fairbanks wired that he would be prepared to take the stump as soon as he had been notified of his nomination. He was booked for two days' speeches in Maine, September 5 and 6.

#### PRISONERS OF GERMANS NOT BADLY TREATED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

A TOWN IN EASTERN FRANCE, Tuesday, August 15.—(Via Berlin and London, August 16.)—On account of the protests of France against the removal by German authorities of inhabitants of French cities in the occupied areas and representations that these have resulted in a corresponding improvement of conditions under which civilians from Lille, Toulon, and Roubaix, quartered at various points in Eastern France, are living. The German authorities afforded every facility for the inquiry and permitted examination of official documents dealing with the subject. The Germans are telling the Germans in Lille, Roubaix, and Toulon that since the English blockade made the problem of feeding the population of Belgium and the occupied part of France daily more difficult, and since a call to agricultural workers by the German authorities had not been answered, the Germans were obliged to move the country certain parts of the population. The proclamation was posted on April 19, and at midnight of April 24 the German troops took the inhabitants in certain quarters of the three towns, telling them to assemble in front of their houses. Officers then picked the following persons for transportation: Males of military age or able-bodied males who were not engaged in fixed trades or other occupations; whole families unemployed and without financial support; and unemployed females. In all cases the instructions were to select persons familiar with agricultural work. The women were to do the cooking for the men or to work on the farm.

German officers in charge of the transportation admit that mistakes were made in a good many instances, but these have since been rectified. More than 2,000 men and women are said to have returned to their homes since the transportation movement began.

Nearly 21,000 persons were removed from their homes. Those taken were told that they would have ninety minutes in which to pack sixty-five pounds of food, clothing, and other necessities. The expiration of that time they were taken to the railroad station at about 2 o'clock in the morning and were exiled to their homes for farm work. They were then permitted to return to their homes with orders to return to the station at 6 o'clock in the afternoon to take trains for their destinations.

The correspondent visited four places from which parts of the population had been taken. Three were villages in Eastern France and one was a camp for males of military age. In the first village the leader of those who had been removed had many complaints. He said the people he represented were not suited to farm labor and that French farmers did not like to employ them for that reason. He asserted that the food was insufficient and the house was monotonous. In one house the correspondent talked with one of three girls. She said their treatment had been good, but the villagers had not employed them, so they were not earning money and were living on rations allowed them by the German authorities.

In the next village the correspondent talked with five young men, aged from 18 to 19 years. They said they were earning their own keep in addition to one to three francs daily by doing piece work on the farms. The food was good, they said, and their

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Planned to Make  
Shove Million  
of the "Queer"

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A conspiracy to manufacture and circulate \$1,000,000 of counterfeit silver certificates and United States treasury notes was frustrated here today by William J. Flynn, chief of the government secret service, and several of his assistants. Eight arrests were made, after raids on a house at East City, Staten Island, and one in East Ninth street, this city. A complete counterfeiting outfit was found, consisting of photographic apparatus, lithographic presses, electrotyping, etching tools, paper and colored ink. An illicit wine and liquor blending plant also was unearthed. Two of the men taken in custody were operating this plant, it was alleged.

According to the secret service men, the counterfeiters apparently are well supplied with money, their outfit alone having cost upward of \$200,000. The scheme, the government agents said they were informed, was to manufacture the \$1,000,000 in spurious bills, then destroy the plant before attempting to dispose of the bogus money.

#### AN OBLIGATION THERE BOUND TO BE DISCHARGED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 16.—Charles E. Hughes, before a large audience in the ice rink here tonight assailed the democratic party for its policy toward the Philippines.

"We cannot afford in this country, to lose sight of national obligations," Mr. Hughes said. "Our friends on the other side were almost ready to say that we should abandon the Philippines. That was a matter of national honor. We assumed obligations there which we are bound to discharge."

"It is not so much a matter of self interest. I do not care so much, with respect to the payment of self interest. But when this nation undertakes, before the world, a responsibility it must discharge it."

"And we ought not to consider the suggestion of scuttling and the Philippines to leave them in the predicament which you know perfectly well without my describing it."

"We need more of a sense of obligation to individuals. If we have the sense of national honor, a dominant consciousness of national unity, an upbuilding policy of conserving the opportunities of American enterprises, we shall do well but we need still more. We need, throughout our administrative departments, high standards of public work. We need efficiency in every department of American government."

Mr. Hughes, speaking on the tariff, referred to a letter written, he said, by an "ambitious democrat" on July 25 to the president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, in which it was said that "it ought to be possible to make the question of duties merely a question of progress and development."

"I don't care whether this letter is authentic or not," Mr. Hughes said. "If it is not authentic, then the provision of law is little more than a sham. If it is authentic, it does not represent the sentiment of the democratic party."

The nominee reiterated his arguments for a protective tariff, for commercial preparation for competition with Europe after the war, for "reasonable, adequate preparedness," and repeated his declaration that the democratic party was opposed to national progress.

"Why, if I were a member of that party and I speak with all good nature, because we are threatening things out here now—and looked through the platform of the party I should find I was going through a cemetery richly embellished with monuments."

Mr. Hughes referred to the number of unemployed in 1914, due largely, he said, to the tariff.

"They knew why they were unemployed," he said. "Every one of them was a tariff expert. There were 300,000 unemployed tariff experts in the city of New York alone."

"You can't put American workmen alongside of workmen of other countries who work at less wages and expect the American workman to survive. You have got to get down to the common basis of co-operation. It is perfectly idle to suppose you can have the American workman and the American standard of goods and let him made under a lower standard of living without hurting American enterprises and American workmen."

In reference to Alaska, Mr. Hughes said:

"I would not have much confidence in speaking of a new spirit in American life if I did not believe in the integrity of the American workman. I believe that we can do things right in this country and develop our resources. You have got an empire in Alaska; I want to see it developed."

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#### WOULD ABRIDGE MEN'S FREEDOM TO STRIKE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 16.—A debate on the merits and demerits of the Colorado industrial relations act and the state industrial commission featured the meetings of the Colorado Federation of Labor here today and tonight. Grant Hamilton, member of Typographical Union Number 49, an organizer for the Federation in leading the fight for the repeal of the measure and Mayne Williams, member of the Industrial Commission, is here to champion the act before the delegates.

Hamilton declares that the measure practically delegates the representative of working people to a commission that they have no right to strike unless the commission is given thirty days' notice, and grants its consent, and that it bars men and women from exercising the inalienable determination to work or not to work.

"Another reason for labor's antagonism to the law," Hamilton said, "is that members of the commission may invade union meetings, thus depriving workers of the guarantee of the rights of free assembly, free press and free speech. I have not found an individual who can point out one good feature of this law. The idea behind it all is that the labor movement shall delegate its rights to a commission and that commission shall dispense them at will."

Commissioner Williams said that he believed the majority of working men would eventually see the advantages to accrue from the act, although at present one of the strongest objections is that it abridges and restrains the right to strike and that any such form of compulsion, so-called is un-American.

#### HEALTH HEADS OF MANY STATES STUDY PLAGUE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—What officials regard as one of the most important medical conferences in the country's history will meet here tomorrow to discuss means of combating infantile paralysis.

Health authorities from thirty-eight states, officials of the federal public health service and many leading scientists will exchange views on methods of treatment and prevention and will work out a more definite scheme of co-ordinating their campaign against the disease. Representatives of various states will also be present for the consulting of the question of checking a further spread.

While officials have insisted that there is no occasion for panic and no likelihood of a country-wide epidemic, there is every indication that the health service has become thoroughly aroused by the persistence of the disease in spite of the best efforts of local and federal officials. The outbreak has resulted in many developments hitherto to scientists and there are questions relating to the origin, transmission and control of the disease, on which the experts differ widely.

All of the subjects will be gone over in detail at the conference which probably will last at least two days. This statement regarding its purposes was issued tonight at the treasury department, which has the health service under its jurisdiction.

The conference is made necessary by the seriousness of the infantile paralysis situation and is considered one of the most important conferences of this sort ever held. Consideration will be given to the prevention of the interstate spread of the disease, research problems, symptomatology, epidemiology, general principles of control and the relation of the after care of infantile paralysis patients. One of the most important points that will come up for discussion undoubtedly

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#### EXPLAINS WHY COMMISSION IS NOT NAMED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—An explanatory note has been sent to General Carranza regarding the delay in the selection of American commissioners to meet those chosen by the de facto government. It is understood to have been prompted by intimations that officials in Mexico City had misunderstood the delay. The communication is expected to have a reassuring effect, while the president is making his selections.

Justice Brandeis and one other man whose names never have been divulged, have found it impossible to serve because of other duties. Secretary Lane, the third man originally selected, is understood to have accepted. Justice Brandeis' decision was not communicated to the president until Monday and since that time Mr. Wilson's attention has been occupied almost wholly in efforts to avert the threatened railroad strike. It is expected he will complete the American membership, however, in the near future.

Dispatches from General Carranza to the Mexican embassy today, stories that General Jose Rodas had revolted and said he is in Mexico City in command of surrendered rebel forces. General Carranza also stated that the national mint was coining large amounts of copper money and shortly would start coining of silver and gold. New crops being harvested are relieving hunger throughout Mexico, the dispatch said. Fernandez Couder, the new French minister, will be officially received by General Carranza tomorrow.

**"TODDY" HAMILTON DEAD**

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Richard E. Hamilton, formerly known as "Toddy" Hamilton, veteran newspaper man and for many years press agent for the Barnum & Bailey circus, died at his home today at Baltimore, according to a message received by the New York Press club.

#### ANOTHER CAR STRIKE IN GOTHAM UNLESS MEN'S DEMANDS ARE MET

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Another strike of conductors and motormen employed by the New York Railways Company will be declared "forthwith" unless the company grants recognition of the union, according to resolutions adopted at a meeting of the men tonight.

The situation has become so acute that Mayor Mitchell and Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the public service commission, are said to have been summoned back to the city, the former from Plattsburg and the latter from Maine.

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interboro Rapid Transit and the New York Railways companies, in a letter addressed to the mayor and Chairman Straus tonight called attention to the ultimatum delivered to him by the employees' committee, which charged that the New York Railways company had violated the agreement of August 7 which brought the strike on the suspended refusal of the Turkish government to permit American relief supplies to enter Syria cabled today to the state department, coupled with yesterday's dispatch announcing abolition of the Armenian Patriarchate in Turkey and the recent execution of many leading Arabs in connection with the Mecca revolt is interpreted in official circles here as indicating that vigorous steps are being taken in the attempt to consolidate the Turkish regime through the weakening of the several other racial elements of the country.

#### WANTS RYS. TO CONCEDE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Today President Wilson completed a definite plan for settlement of the threatened nation-wide railroad strike, and will submit it to representatives of the managers and employees tomorrow. Although administration officials and negotiators would be continued until a peaceful solution was found, the outcome of the president's mediation is expected to depend largely upon the attitude of the two sides toward the plan he has drawn up.

The proposition framed by the president following conferences with the managers and employees since Monday morning purports that the railway should concede the eight-hour work day, with an agreement that it will be observed. Later it probably will be proposed that a federal commission, appointed by the president or created by congress, investigate all problems which have arisen during the present discussion. The chief obstacles in the way of acceptance of the plan lies in the insistence of the railroad managers on arbitration and their opposition to the eight-hour day and the demand for time and a half for overtime. Whether the two sides will give in on these points constituted the chief danger in the situation tonight.

The general committee of the employees, including 640 representatives of the railroad and engineering on the 225 railroad systems of the country, arrived here tonight in response to a summons by their sub-committee which has been in conference with the president. The general committee has plenary powers to accept or reject any suggestion.

The men, although refraining from discussing the plan, the president, said they thought the outlook encouraging for a settlement.

At 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon the president will meet the entire general committee of the employees in the room of the White House and lay before them his plan. He will accompany it with a statement, appealing to their patriotism and urging a compromise in the interests of the people of the nation.

While no time has been set for a conference between the managers' committee and the president, it is thought probable it will take place tomorrow morning.

When Mr. Wilson sees the managers he will make practically the entire statement he will deliver to the employees, paying particular attention to the points he feels the managers should concede. The president completed his plan during a conference with the managers and the employees, pending the arrival of the brotherhoods' general committee from New York and the drawing up of a definite plan by Mr. Wilson. The managers spent the day in informal meetings and conferences at their hotel. The employees' representatives rested at the hotel and they had no intention to confer about among themselves.

The president is depending largely on public opinion to force a settlement. Should the present method of procedure seem about to fail, it was thought probable today he would take the public into his confidence.

Discussion of the creation of a federal commission to investigate the railroad situation centered largely today around the contention of railroad officials that such a commission would be able to get at all the facts and be able to prevent a recurrence of the present crisis.

The president has taken up with both sides suggestion as to the best way to make a commission which would be satisfactory.

The principal reasons advanced by the managers in insisting on arbitration were their belief that the whole principle of arbitration is not sound, and points made during the consideration of their recent petitions for a five per cent increase in freight rates. The interstate commerce commission intimated at that time that when railroad officials gave wage increase of their own accord and without arbitration they must bear the consequences.

During the day the managers' committee

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#### ARMENIAN POWER IN TURKEY SEEMS ENTIRELY DISSIPATED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A reiterated refusal of the Turkish government to permit American relief supplies to enter Syria cabled today to the state department, coupled with yesterday's dispatch announcing abolition of the Armenian Patriarchate in Turkey and the recent execution of many leading Arabs in connection with the Mecca revolt is interpreted in official circles here as indicating that vigorous steps are being taken in the attempt to consolidate the Turkish regime through the weakening of the several other racial elements of the country.

Abolition of the Patriarchate, which had both religious and administrative powers over the Armenians, is regarded as designed to break down Armenian power and place all positions in the hands of the Turks. Before the war, there were 1,500,000 Armenians in Turkey, but 750,000 are reported since to have been killed and 250,000 to have fled. As a result Armenian power in Turkey is thought to have been entirely dissipated.

Many officials here believe the execution of Arabs at the time of the recent Mecca revolt indicates further a systematic campaign against other races and in favor of the Turk.